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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

TRENTINO OFFENSIVE. GERMANY AND PEACE.

AN ESTIMATE OF 150,000 AUSTRIAN CASUALTIES.

HEROIC BEHAVIOUR OF THE ITALIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters states that it is estimated that 150,000 Austrians and Germans have been lost since the beginning of the offensive in the Trentino. Nevertheless, the enemy is renewing his desperate attempts to enter the plain, employing whole Divisions in each attack. These attacks, after enormous sacrifices, have generally succeeded in conquering some outpost or advanced trench, only to find the position dominated by the Italian guns.

Apparently, General Soetensdorff and General von Bulow have determined to pass the Alpine bulwark before the severe winter sets in. The Italian scouts have ascertained that the enemy has concentrated 3,500 guns on less than a ten-mile front, between the Brenta and the Piave rivers, and when all fire simultaneously, the houses in Cividale, Castellazzo and Treviso are shaken by the concussion.

Judging from the present action, the enemy has reverted to the original idea that entry to the plain is only possible by the capture of the Grappa mountain pass. The enemy has, so far, encountered redoubtable resistance; whole battalions of Italians allowing themselves to be destroyed in preference to yielding. Now the British and French Allies are beside and behind the Italians and their intervention has saved the day, giving a well deserved rest and breathing space to the Italians who have endured unparalleled strain for five weeks of unremitting and unrelenting fighting.

THE RECENT RAID ON TRIESTE.

ROME, Dec. 14.

Details of the raid on Trieste, made by Italian light craft on December 9, show that two torpedo boats, during the night, put eight chains and removed the floating mines barring the entrance to the harbour, after which one torpedo boat drew along the side of the battleship *Wien* and the other alongside a cruiser. Finding that the Austrian warships were not provided with nets, the torpedo boats launched two torpedoes at each. The *Wien* sank in seven minutes. The damage to the cruiser has not been ascertained.

THE CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM.

CHIEF RABBI'S MESSAGE TO THE KING.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Chief Rabbi has sent a letter to the King on behalf of the Jewish communities of the Empire, congratulating His Majesty on the historic victory of the army in the Holy Land. He says:

"The occupation of Jerusalem, following as closely on the epoch-making declaration of the Government on Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people, causes the hearts of millions of my brethren all over the world to throb with the deepest gratitude to the Almighty. The House of Israel fervently prays for the complete and lasting success of His Majesty's forces everywhere."

The King has replied, expressing his deep appreciation of the congratulations.

The Chief Rabbi has also telegraphed to General Allenby his heartfelt congratulations.

The Chief Rabbi has arranged special prayers of thanksgiving for the taking of Jerusalem, which will be included in the synagogue service tomorrow.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

A French communiqué states: "There were violent artillery actions in the regions of Maison-de-Champagne, to the east of Suippes and in Alsace."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO SPEAK.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Great interest is felt in the speech which Mr. Lloyd George is to deliver tonight in Gray's Inn. It is expected to be an important speech.

A BRITISH INTIMATION TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Sir Edward Carson stated in the House of Commons that during the period of reconstruction after the war, until the needs of ourselves and our Allies have been satisfied, many would not get a square of material from the British Empire.

GERMAN EXPLANATION OF MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14.

The German official explanation regarding Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons, on December 11, with reference to Germany's peace offer, says that Germany received a communication through a neutral relating to Germany's war aims. This communication was so couched as to warrant the belief that it was made with the knowledge of Great Britain. Germany was ready to answer the inquiry and considered a direct verbal reply through the neutral the best course, but Germany's opponents did nothing to facilitate such a direct reply. Mr. Balfour's statement on December 11 was the first news received in Germany that the Allies were ready to receive a communication from Germany. No further steps have been taken by Germany.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We successfully attacked a post to the south of Sillersguelain, this morning, and the members of the garrison were killed or taken prisoners."

There was bomb fighting, this afternoon, to the east of Bullecourt, in a portion of a trench into which the enemy had penetrated on Wednesday. A few additional prisoners were taken.

The enemy's artillery was active to the south of the Scarpe and to the north-east of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes engaged enemy machines during the attack on Bullecourt on Wednesday. Bombs were dropped and low reconnaissances were carried out and there was much fighting in the air. A "Gotha" and two other machines were brought down and three were driven down. All our machines returned.

LATER.

Sir Douglas Haig reports: "As a result of the bomb-fighting reported last night, we slightly improved our position eastward of Bullecourt."

The enemy raided a post to the south of Prouville, and a few men are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message states: "We beat back an attempt to recapture the trenches to the eastward of Bullecourt."

Our violent surprise mine firing caused heavy damage to the southward of St. Quentin.

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Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

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(For examples of investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

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THE STATE AS MATCH-
MAKER.

Is the Government to become a kindly matchmaker? asks the "Daily Express." Of all possible measures which the next Budget may include none will be more popular than the proposed "wife allowance." Sociological experts are optimistic; they see in the proposal the beginning, however small, of a great State campaign in favour of marriage.

"Up to now marriage has been penalized. If this is the first step to State encouragement of marriage it is to be welcomed," said Miss Mary MacArthur to a reporter. "It is obviously unfair that a man or woman with heavy obligations should be in the same position as the bachelor without dependents. The glaring anomalies of the present basis of income taxation cannot be removed by piecemeal methods, but I am glad to see a step taken in the right direction."

"AN INJUSTICE." Miss MacArthur pointed out, however, that it is an injustice to the hundreds of single men and women with family obligations to assume that only the married man has dependents.

"Thousands of women and young men," she said, "are supporting or helping to support idler parents, delicate children, crippled brothers. If a man is to get abatement because he must support an able-bodied wife, a woman with parents to support should get a similar abatement. The only really fair system of taxation is to make a unit of the family—to tax on a household rather than on an individual basis, reckoned on the number of people in the family. In this way many hardships would be abolished, and burdens would be more fairly distributed."

"Still, as a sign of what is to come rather than what is, the new measure should be popular. Many women on marriage have found their income tax increased; in some cases even quadrupled. If the State is at last realizing the value of encouraging marriage, these absurdities will, doubtless, be removed in time. Meanwhile, we must welcome the beginning."

"It is not clear," added Miss MacArthur, "whether the abatement is to apply only to men earning six pounds a week or less. I certainly think it ought to apply to professional men earning much more."

THE £700 MAN. At Somerset House the reporter was informed that this point was under consideration. Allowance for children where incomes do not exceed £500 was made in 1915-16, and in 1916-17 the limit was increased to £700. The Board of Inland Revenue are at the moment discussing the matter; it is probable that

GERMANY UNMASKED.
TEN MILLION DEAD.

In the concluding chapter of his book, Mr. Gerard writes—

"When I returned to America after living for two and one-half years in the centre of this world calamity, every thing seemed petty and small. I was surprised that people could still seek little advantages, still be actuated by little jealousies and revenge. Freed from the round of daily work, I felt for the first time the utter horror and uselessness of all the misery these Prussian military autocrats had brought upon the world, and what a reckoning there will be in Germany some day when the people realise the plain truth, when they learn what best motive actuated their rulers in condemning a whole generation of the earth to war and death."

It is not a shame that the world should have been so disturbed; that peaceful men are compelled to lie out in the mud and filth in the depth of raw winter, shot at and gassed, and then, after waiting for a chance to murder some other inoffensive fellow-creature! Why must the people in old Poland die of hunger, not finding dogs enough to eat in the streets of Lemberg?

The long lines of broken peasants in Serbia and in Rumania; the population of Belgium and Northern France torn from their homes to work as slaves for the Germans; the poor prisoners of war starving in their huts or working in factories and mines; the cries of the old and the children wounded by bombs from Zeppelins; the wails of the mothers for their sons; the very rustling of the air as the souls of the ten million dead sweep to another world—why must all these horrors come upon a fair green earth where are believed that love and help and friendship, genius and science and commerce and religion and civilization once ruled? The very bodies of those ten million killed, if placed end to end in two lines, would reach from New York to San Francisco. Think of travelling this distance between a double line of staring corpses."

It is because in the dark, cold, northern plains of Germany there exists an autocracy, deceiving a great people, poisoning their minds from one generation to another, and preaching the virtue and necessity of war. And until that autocracy is either wiped out or made powerless there can be no peace on earth.

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NO. 2 DOCK	100	20	10	10	10
NO. 3 DOCK	100	20	10	10	10
NO. 4 DOCK	100	20	10	10	10
NO. 5 DOCK	100	20	10	10	10
NO. 6 DOCK	100	20	10	10	10
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SUNDRY DRAWING AND DINING ROOM GOODS AND BED ROOM LINENS.

Comprising—

For DRAWING ROOM—Brass Bowls, Brass Vases, 1 green Barometer, Kinkara Vases, Jardiniere with 12 Japanese Photo Frames, Flower Vases, &c., &c.

For DINING ROOM—An assortment of Table Glass, comprising Soda Tumblers, Tumblers, Sherry Glasses, Port and Liqueur Glasses, Champagne Tumblers, Glass and Brass Finger Bowls, Descenters, Ice Cream Plates and a few lots of Damask Table Cloths, &c., &c.

For BED ROOM—Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Satin Quilts, Counterpanes, &c.

Also
A few Suit Cases and Sundries.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 2383

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

MONDAY,

the 17th December, 1917, at 12.30 noon at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SEVERAL CASES

LIQUEUR HEATHER DEW

SCOTCH WHISKY, SHERRY,

PEACH BRANDY,

VERMOUTH, &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2379

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

the 18th December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A collection of about 2640 postage stamps, mounted in album, to be sold in one lot, comprising Hongkong, China, Malacca, Shanghai, Borneo, and stamps of British, Portuguese, and French Colonies.

Also
A small collection of about 700 stamps suitable for a beginner.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 2382

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

THURSDAY,

the 20th December, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., and continuing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS,

Comprising—

Equipeaux Dolls, Teddy Bears and other Animals—Dolls (large and small), Trains, Motor Cars, Cricket Sets, Soldiers, Forts, Gun Emplacements, &c., Footballs, Boxing Gloves, Tea Sets, Furniture Sets, Games, Small Perambulators, Beds, Xmas Trees, Air Guns and Water Pistols, Fire Works, Crackers, &c., &c.

On view from Wednesday, at 2 p.m.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 12, 1917. 2383

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd December, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF JEWELLERY,

&c., &c.

As follows:—

Diamond, Half-hoop, Marquise and Poy Rings. Gold Earrings and Staff Pins, Gold, Silver and Rolled-gold Watches by Benson and other well-known makers, Gold Watch Bracelets, Bangles and Charms, (French Bracelets 18-kt. gold set with 23 Diamonds and 17 Sapphires), Silver Chronometer Watches, Altitude Barometer, etc., etc., etc.

Also
Pair Binoculars, Old Roman Coin 2 War Medals, small lot unset Stones, Cameras, etc., etc., etc.

And
A lady's Hair Fastener "Star and Crescent" set with 48 Brilliants.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2380

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

MONDAY,

the 21st December, 1917, commencing at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A FINE COLLECTION OF BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS.

Comprising—

Great Britain, Natal, South Australia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Victoria, Western Australia, Zanzibar, Zululand, New South Wales, Canada, (including 50 rare 3 Corned Cape of Good Hope).

Every stamp guaranteed perfectly genuine. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

On view 21st inst. from 2 p.m. and day of sale.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 2384

BRITISH CONTROL OF CABLES.

HOW GERMANY HAS BENEFITED.

The disclosure that Sweden has repeatedly placed her diplomatic cable facilities at home and abroad at Germany's disposal, and that Germany has used them to direct her submarine campaign, cannot but raise many and contentious issues, says a "Times" correspondent.

There is an aspect of our "blockade" of Germany which has been insufficiently considered. It consists in this—that all cable communications between not only Germany and her allies, but between all the adjacent neutral countries, on the one hand, and the outer world of Asia, the United States, and South America, on the other, are in our possession or the possession of our Allies.

Any cable map of the world will confirm this statement. The majority of the German cables started from near Emden and landed on our own east coast. Others ran to the Azores and thence to New York; to Freetown and thence to Monrovia, in Liberia, and thence again to German Cameroon and to Pernambuco, in Brazil, and to Vigo, in Spain. One need hardly speculate on the fate that overtook these cables on the declaration of war or inquire whether a single one of them is, or has been since August, 1914, available for business.

On Germany's eastern frontier Russia, and on her western France, present for the length of their respective territories a sheer dead wall through which no communications can penetrate. Switzerland for these purposes is equally out of the question. Through Greece, even as Greece was under the Constantine régime, and through Turkey the Germans could only get in touch with countries across the Atlantic by means of British cables. Through Italy, even in the days of Italian neutrality, they were restricted in the same way to French or British lines.

POSITION OF NORTHERN NEUTRALS.

There remain, then, the small Northern lands. But in their case, too, the way is blocked. All the Dutch cables, all the Danish cables with one exception, which runs to France, all the Norwegian cables, and all the Swedish cables come to England. No one in Holland, Denmark, Norway or Sweden can send or receive a cablegram except with our permission. We are absolute masters of the cable communications of Germany, of her allies, and of all the near-by neutral States through which she and they have been drawing supplies.

What use have we made of our power? At the beginning of the war, exercising the rights reserved to us under the International Telegraph and Radio-Telegraph Conventions, we announced the suspension of all cable and wireless services "to and from or in transit through" the United Kingdom, all British possessions, and all British protectorates whatsoever. At the same time, and specifically as an "act of grace," we declared that messages might be transmitted via the United Kingdom if they were written in plain language in either French or English, if they were dispatched at the sender's risk and bore his full name and that of the addressee, and if they were passed by the censorship.

But we also added that, even if all these conditions were complied with, the messages might still be stopped, delayed, or otherwise dealt with at the discretion of the British authorities, without notice to the sender and without incurring any liability of any kind. In other words we have, and have always had, an absolutely free hand. Legally and morally, at any moment we choose, we have the right and the power to cut off completely all cable messages that pass between Germany's neighbours who are feeding and supplying her and the countries overseas from which they draw goods and products.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

The finest preparation made for combating every form of CURS—any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price 2/6 per bottle. 1/6 per bottle.

Prepared by WATERBURY'S, Ltd., London.

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MAIN ARTERY OF TRADE.

It is doubtful whether at any time we could have reinforced our naval "blockade" more effectively than by exercising this right. For, sever cable communications is to cut the main artery of such trade—and as we all know it was a valuable aid, indeed, an indispensable trade—as Germany was able to carry on through neutral intermediaries with the United States before America joined the Allies. It would be too much to say that if you cannot cable you cannot trade. But it is certain that, unless the quickest and surest means of communication are open to you, you can only trade with the greatest difficulty and delay, by roundabout routes, and in an atmosphere of perpetual uncertainty. It is true that Germany has had her wireless service direct to the United States. But its capacity is limited, its operation especially in summer time, is uncertain, all messages transmitted by it can be tapped, and it probably could not in any circumstances have borne more than a quarter of the business that was being transacted by German agents in the small Northern Kingdoms with their transatlantic customers throughout the period of American neutrality.

We brought as far as possible the mails and the parcels post under our control. We built up an extremely efficient intelligence service to keep watch over the ins and outs of the "blockade." Speaking broadly, we have for a long time known pretty nearly everything there was to be known about Germany's wartime trading methods. The names of her agents in Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the firms with which they did business in the United States and elsewhere, the disguises in which their connection with Germany is wrapped up, the tricks and false scents adopted in ordering goods—all these have been no secret from our authorities.

Knowledge not acted upon. I said just now that we have always had both the right and the power to put a stop to all cable messages between German representatives in Holland and Scandinavia and their clients and customers across the ocean. As a matter of fact, we have not so enforced it. The great bulk of Germany's overseas trade has been carried on not merely with our connivance, but with our assistance. Our censorship of the cables has been conducted more with an eye to neutral susceptibilities than with an eye to preventing goods from reaching the enemy. It has been too much of a political and too little of a belligerent censorship; and while the entry of the United States into the war has immensely eased and simplified the situation, there are still many loopholes in the "blockade" that can only be stopped by stopping the cables.

That neutral Powers have allowed their diplomatic and Consular services and their privileges of official communication by cipher cablegrams to be used by the Germans as a war weapon, has long been suspected by our authorities in some cases, and known as a fact in others. But it has been concealed from the public. Now, however, that the game has been exposed, and now that the United States is actively and ferociously on the side of the Allies, it would seem as though the last excuse had been removed for not depriving neutral Governments as well as neutral individuals of the ability to work the cable services of the world to the benefit of the enemy and to our own and our Allies' detriment.

THE RUSSIAN ROUBLE IN MANCHURIA.

For upwards of twenty years, remarks a correspondent of the "N. O. Daily News," writing from Mukden, the Russian rouble has had great circulation in this land of base and erratic currencies. For many years it was much sought after and since its depreciation it has been speculated in as keenly by ordinary business men. All over northern Mongolia and Manchuria there are millions of roubles awaiting the return to normal conditions, not to mention the huge quantities held by Japanese, who are, by the way, pressing their Government hard to safeguard them against loss. This coming winter season will certainly witness much trouble and many failures among Chinese who have been caught with this almost useless paper on their hands.

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C. & B. ENGLISH SOUPS

30 Varieties — All Delicious

The Cuisine of one of the finest chefs in the world available for your table.

Crosse & Blackwell Guarantee these Soups

to be made under ideal conditions, as are all their table delicacies.

AGENTS FOR H.K. & P. HARRIS, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DIARRHOEA, and is the only specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY**.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the quantity. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING TO ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS at the Power Station the Supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 16th inst. from 7.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 2388

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATES may now be exchanged for definitive Bonds. Scrip Certificates should be handed in at the Hongkong Office of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and Bonds of the same denominations will be issued in exchange.

E. D. C. WOLFE, Colonial Treasurer.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2375



WATSON'S "E" THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN
FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.

December 15th, 1917.
According to telegraphic advice received to-day, the Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND on the Ordinary shares of the Company at the rate of 2/- per share free of income tax, payable January 31st, 1918. (Coupon No. 29).

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, Dec. 15, 1917. 2395

BEFORE PURCHASING ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES for use in connection with the Company's supply, consumers are recommended to communicate with the undersigned with a view to ascertaining—

1. If the Appliances, and their use, are in accordance with the Company's Regulations.
 2. If the Wiring of the premises where it is intended to install such Appliances is suitable.
- It is important that the foregoing information should be obtained from the Company, as not only does the neglect to do so endanger property by fire, but in addition may lead to a contravention of the Ordinance.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Dec. 15, 1917. 2396

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pictures, Household Goods, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19—
1 p.m.—Army v. Navy Cricket Match on H.K.C.C. ground.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20—
Prince George's birthday (1909).
10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Toys, Xmas Trees, Crackers, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

MONDAY, Dec. 24—
General Holiday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25—
Christmas Day: General Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26—
Boxing Day: General Holiday.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28—
President Woodrow Wilson's birthday (1856).
5.45 p.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.
5.58 p.m.—Full Moon.

MONDAY, Dec. 31—
Boxing Day.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS.

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS,
ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.
CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY
PRODUCED.

Orders may be placed with the
CHINA MAIL Office.

its force. There is certainly no evidence that the adventures who are keeping the country in a constant state of turmoil fear the threat. But it is an unjustified use of the term to say that this is a war of Democracy. How many of the Southern leaders shine as exponents of the principles of Democracy? It would be laughable if it were not so tragic. All that the democracy of South China desires is to be left alone in peace so that trade may flourish and the prosperity of the country increase. To them any Government would be preferable to the chaos which has existed for so long.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is proposed to construct a path from May Road Station on the Peak tramline to Tregunter Mansions.

A telegram from Ichang states that Captain Carley has been shot dead on the bridge of the s.s. *Anlan*, at Chungchow, by some person on shore.

Lieut. F. Medway, R.N. has been appointed to be the officer in charge of the Examination Service of the port, vice Lieut. Commander A.R.P. Martin, R.N.R.

The total output of the Kailan Administration's mines for the week ending 1st December, 1917 amounted to 61,696 tons and the sales during the period, to 66,525 tons.

The Shanghai A.D.C. is producing the farcical comedy called "Eliza Comes to Stay," written by H. V. Esmond and first produced at the Criterion Theatre on February 12, 1913.

CHINA AND THE GREAT WAR.

A Peking telegram which we published a few days ago mentioned that the new Premier, or Acting Premier as he apparently desires himself to be regarded, was reported to have assured the French Minister that the despatch of a Chinese force to Europe was only delayed by present political difficulties in China, and not definitely abandoned. On this subject he is apparently in complete agreement with the President, for it is said on the authority of people in closest intimacy with the President that he is determined that as soon as possible China shall take a more active part in the war, and he would like this to take the form of despatching a force to Europe, but he desires to see unity restored first between the Northern and Southern peoples of China. On the policy of China towards the war which is being waged by Civilisation against Teutonic lawlessness and barbarity, there is happily no difference of opinion between the North and the South, but as to which will be accomplished first—the end of the World War or the restoration of peace and harmony in China, we are not bold enough to venture an opinion. At present the one seems as far remote as the other. Daily, for months past, we have been hearing of efforts at "mediation" in China, and so far, they have been absolutely fruitless. The Southern leaders represent themselves as warring in the interests of Democracy against Militarism in China. They demand that the Provisional Constitution of the Republic shall be strictly observed, and that the Parliament which they protest was illegally dissolved shall be reconstituted in Peking. No compromise on these points are they willing to entertain; and, on the other hand, the Northern party are equally unwilling to acquiesce in an entire reversal of what has been done in Peking. Moreover they feel that they have the military strength not only to maintain their position in the North but to overawe the South, if they once make up their minds to exercise it. And so we have it in the reports that the President is most anxious to secure the unity of North and South by pacific means, and not until all pacific means within reason have been exhausted, will he adopt more forcible measures, "but if the adoption of more forcible measures becomes necessary, then he will, as a last resort, adopt them." The public has been hearing this for so many weeks and months that the threat must now have lost much of

its force. There is certainly no evidence that the adventures who are keeping the country in a constant state of turmoil fear the threat. But it is an unjustified use of the term to say that this is a war of Democracy. How many of the Southern leaders shine as exponents of the principles of Democracy? It would be laughable if it were not so tragic. All that the democracy of South China desires is to be left alone in peace so that trade may flourish and the prosperity of the country increase. To them any Government would be preferable to the chaos which has existed for so long.

In addition to the British protest it is understood that Baron Hayashi called at the Waichiaopou and protested against the Larsen Wireless Loan on the ground that Japanese interests are endangered by the alleged German connection with the scheme.

Capt. E. S. Sowerby, M.B., B.S., London, R.A.M.C., son of the Rev. Arthur Sowerby, of Peking has been awarded the Military Cross. Capt. Sowerby was born in Taiyuanfu, Shansi, and went to England in 1915, where in a motor accident on Salisbury Plain he suffered a broken thigh and leg. He went to France last year and has been there ever since. He was in the engagement at Mesines Ridge.

It is officially notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has, under the provisions of Section 24 of the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915, appointed until further notice the Ships Surgeons for the time being, being duly qualified persons, of all ships in respect of which special licences have been granted under Section 14 of the said Ordinance to be medical officers for the purposes of Sections 25 to 29 of the said Ordinance.

A very interesting case has been commenced in the Kuala Lumpur Police Court in which eight Chinese wholesale liquor merchants, heads of different shops, are charged with being knowingly concerned in fraudulent attempts at evasion of customs, by importing spirituous liquors into Kuala Lumpur via Gemas in order to avoid "sampling" and testing of the alcoholic strength, and with falsely declaring the liquor to be of brands that were subject to lesser rates of duty.

Dr. William Cullen Dennis of Washington, D.C., has arrived in Peking, to take up the post of legal adviser to the Chinese Government. He is accompanied by his family. Dr. Dennis, a Shanghai contemporary states, is a recognised authority on international law. Up to the time when he retired from official life in 1911 to practise law in Washington, Dr. Dennis had handled many cases of international arbitration for the United States Government. Before entering the service of the government, in which he remained five years, he had served as Professor of Law in the University of Illinois, Stanford University, George Washington University and Columbia University.

HONGKONG AND THE HALIFAX CALAMITY.

A CONTRIBUTION OF £10,000.

At the unanimous request of the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils a sum of £10,000 has been sent to the Government of Canada through the Secretary of State for the Colonies as a contribution from Hongkong for the relief of the sufferers in Halifax, with a message conveying the deep sympathy of the Colony in the terrible disaster which has befallen them.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

It is announced by advertisement in another column that "Shells" have declared an interim dividend of 2/- per share free of income tax.

The Trench Mines Limited, has declared a dividend of 2/- per share less income tax 5/- in the pound, payable in London on December 21st.

The Trench South Limited, has declared a dividend of sixpence per share, less Income Tax of 5/- in the pound, payable in London on December 28th.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1918.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that the following Public and General Holidays will be observed as Government Holidays, in 1918—

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS:
Empire Day, Friday, 24th May.

GENERAL HOLIDAYS:
Tuesday, 1st January.
Monday, 11th February.
Good Friday, 29th March.
Saturday, 30th March.
Easter Monday, 1st April.
Whit Monday, 30th May.
King's Birthday, Monday, 3rd June.
Monday, 5th August.
Monday, 14th October.
Monday, 11th November.
Christmas Day, Wednesday, 25th December.
Thursday, 26th December.

It is further notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to exclude the Police Magistrates' Department from the operation of the Holidays Ordinance, 1912, Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, on the 30th March, 1st April, 20th May, 3rd June, 8th August, 14th October, 11th November, and 26th December.

NEW YEAR'S DAY FAIR.

The arrangements in connection with holding the Fair on the Kowloon Cricket Ground on 1st January, 1918, are going ahead with great rapidity, and provided the weather is fine it should prove a big day for Kowloon. It is to be hoped that there will be a good number of Hongkong specialists present, including many prominent Chinese, whose support is being specially solicited in order to make the day a complete success.

The exhilarating fun to be obtained from a Fair with plenty of good novelties is well known to Hongkong, and Kowloon will not be behind in this respect. There will be the famous "Joy Wheel," "Shooting the Chute," "Aerial Flight," "Swing Boats," "Cocoanut Shy," "The Magic Hall," "Ride Range," "Love in a Tub," "Aunt Sally," "Caravan Wheel of Fortune," "Clock Golf," "Kicking the Football" and last but not least, the famous Sam Isaacs (who has been specially sent out from Home for the occasion) with his Fish and Chip Saloon, which we are informed will be the last word in Piscatorial Cuisine.

To gain admission to the ground the Public must be in possession of the official badge, composed of ribbon of the Allies Colours—these can be obtained during the day, or at the entrance to the ground. During the afternoon and evening, the specially designed 9 Hole Golf Course will be open—and it is expected that many of the Colony's Champion Golfers will be seen participating in that Royal and Ancient Game.

UNNECESSARY WORKS.

WHY waste words and advertising space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are satisfied when we state that it is a cure and a comfort from any cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotics or injurious substances. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF BRASS.

A marine hawk was charged before Mr. Wood this morning, with the larceny of 200 lbs. of brass valued at \$100, the property of the Admiralty, from a steamer in the harbour.

Defendant pleaded not guilty to stealing the brass. He stated he bought it.

Evidence was given by Mr. George Ogleby, a shipwright, who identified some pieces of the brass produced in Court, as the property of the ship. The ship was being overhauled and a part of the fittings had been stripped off her and left on a jetty.

Mr. Wood adjourned the case until next Tuesday, bail being fixed at \$500.

THE WATER WAS COLD.

At Shaikwan, yesterday a Chinese saw a bar of lead which looked so tempting that he appropriated it, but was unfortunately enough to be discovered in the act. To avoid pursuit, he jumped into the water, but found it so cold that he soon scrambled back and was arrested.

Brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on the charge of larceny, defendant pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

THEFT OF A SINGLET.

A Chinese was charged with the larceny of a woollen singlet from Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, yesterday.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant was seen to abstract a singlet from a broken case and to hide it beneath his jacket. He was then arrested. Over 30 singlets were missing from the case. Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN GATHERING AT SHANGHAI CLUB.

The "China Press" of Tuesday says: One of the pleasantest and in many ways one of the most significant dinners in Shanghai's gracious dinner history was that which was given last night in the Shanghai Club. The Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce were hosts to the committees of the American Association of Commerce and the American Chamber of Commerce. It was a "get-together" function in which the representatives of the two great English-speaking races really got together in a spirit of heart-warming fellowship and understanding.

The banquet hall had been specially decorated for the occasion with British and American flags and bunting, flowers and greenery. Mr. John Johnston, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, presided, supported by Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Mr. J. J. Connell, President of the American Association of Commerce, Sir Everard Fraser, Mr. A. Burns, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. O. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. W. L. Merriman, the American member of the same body, and Mr. Frederic Coleman, the well known lecturer and worker in the Entente cause, who spoke with eloquence and feeling of the growing togetherness of the two great English-speaking races, first of Britain and France and then of Britain and America which he had as an American witnessed during the last seventeen years, principally as a business man in Paris, London and Washington.

Chairman Johnston, after proposing the toast to King George and President Wilson, launched the oratorical men with a felicitous little speech which set everything going right by drawing attention to the fact that Americans and British had stood together as allies in China long ago, and now they were standing together as Allies on the battlefields of France and Flanders and were also preparing to stand together again out here as allies not only militarily but also commercially. This was the keynote of the evening, a talk without going into details, all the speakers promising on behalf of their organisations the heartiest co-operation against the enemy. It was altogether a most promising start in a most welcome movement and Consul-General Sammons and the other American speakers plainly intimated that they had in mind a strong "follow up."

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

H.M.C.A. DIVISION.
On duty at the H.K.D.C. Camp.

AMBUCE DIVISION.
Monday, 17th December—
4.20 p.m.—Recruit Drill.

Wednesday, 19th December—
2.30 p.m.—Bandaging Practice.

Thursday, 20th December—
4.20 p.m.—Recruit Drill.

Saturday, 22nd December—
2.30 p.m.—Bandaging Practice.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.
"A" Section.
Thursday, 20th December—
1.20 p.m.—Squad and Stratcher Drill.

Friday, 21st December—
4.30 p.m.—Squad and Stratcher Drill.

"B" Section.
Monday, 17th December—
4.20 p.m.—First Aid Class.

Tuesday, 18th December—
1.20 p.m.—Squad Drill.

Thursday, 20th December—
4.30 p.m.—First Aid Class.

Friday, 21st December—
1.20 p.m.—Squad Drill.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Maxon and Taylor's Weekly Share Report for December 14th, states—

The week under review has been devoted almost exclusively to business in Indo shares, the market showing violent fluctuations, and a large amount of business done.

Shanghai has been a quiet market for the period under review, with the exception of a fairly heavy rise in Ewo shares, following the declaration of their dividend.

BANKS.—Hongkong Banks are offering at \$330 after a fair business at the rate. MANY INSURANCES.—Cantons have come to business at \$230. Unions are in steady demand at \$735 and North China at \$115.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires are wanted at \$135 and Hongkong Fires at \$310 are quiet with nothing doing.

STRENGTH.—Deferred Indos closed last week at \$145 for February, with \$141 done for cash, and during the week the rates have advanced as high as \$156 for March and \$148 for cash, and as low as \$145 for February has been done. At the close after various fluctuations rates are \$153 for February, \$158 March and \$148 cash. Dealers are weak markets at \$78. Steamboats have come to business at \$18.

REFINERS.—China Sugars have changed hands at \$90 for cash, and Malabars at \$86.

CHINA AND KOWLOON.—Kowloon has changed hands at \$335 whilst Tronohs at \$27, Urals at \$30 and Kailans at \$29 are all on offer. Shells have buyers at \$112 with sellers holding for \$110.

DOCKS.—WATSONS AND GODOWN.—Kowloon Wharves wanted at a selling rate of \$91 but are now firmer with buyers offering \$93 and \$97 for February. Hongkong Docks have changed hands as low as \$120 cash with \$121 now offering. Shanghai Docks are wanted at \$73.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—West Point has come to business at \$31 and Hongkong Lands at \$30. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$99 and Kowloon Lands at \$30. Humphreys at \$58 are quiet.

COTTON MILLS.—Shanghai quotes as follows: Ewo Tls. 178, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 194, Kung Yik Tls. 15.80 and Yangtsepoos Tls. 6.80.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electric are wanted at \$48. China Lights could be placed at \$34. Hongkong Trams are offering at \$69.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons are a firm market at \$34 and Cements have come to business at \$74. Providents could be placed at \$74, less at \$150 and Dairy Farms at \$25. Waterboats at \$12 and Steam Laundries at \$3 are unchanged from last week. Powers are offering at \$84 and Ropes have sellers at \$32.

RUBBER.—Singapore cables the following quotations:—Malaka Pindas \$4.50, Malakoff \$4.50, New Serendas \$4.60, Radellas \$12.00, Ayer Panas \$11.50, Sungai Bagan \$13.00, all sellers. Rubber (Plantation) is quoted 2/2 per lb.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 2/11 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 68.

STRAITS WAR LOAN.

TOTAL AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED.

The total amount subscribed up to the close of the Straits Settlements Six per cent. War Loan on November 14th, 1917, was \$42,063,700. The following details are published:—

ANALYSIS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
BY BANKS.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank \$21,151,900
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China 17,085,500
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. 2,860,800
Chinese Commercial Bank 749,400
Sze Hai Tong Banking and Insurance Co., Ltd. 714,000
Grand Total \$42,063,700

BY PLACES.
Singapore \$34,184,800
Penang 2,860,700
Malacca 468,400
Total for Colony \$37,513,900
Total for F.M.S. \$4,350,800
Total for non-Federated States \$138,600
Grand Total \$42,063,700

Total number of applications 4,939.
Numbers of Bonds sold at \$100=9,777
\$500=1,442, \$5,000=784, total 30,493.
Amount remitted to England \$4,939,000.

"THE WAR WAITS ON AMERICA."

No prospect of an early termination of the war is to be found in an article entitled "The War Waits on America," which Frank H. Simonds contributes to the American Review of Reviews. He says—

To me the present pause means that the French and British High Commands have definitely laid aside all thoughts of a victory—a decision in 1917, and mean, aside from local attacks designed to improve their positions and drive the Germans out of high land and down to the plain, as at Arras and Ypres—to wait another year—and America! This means that the British are satisfied that the submarine menace will not win the war for the enemy. It must mean that they are convinced that, despite great losses, it will not bring starvation this year or the next. It must mean that the Allies believe they can face the hazards of another year of war better than the colossal expense in lives and an effort to get a decision this year, with Russia out and America unready. Unless all efforts that American troops will be in the battle line when the real great advance begins.

The same writer expresses his conviction that the war will last well into 1919, when there will be a million Americans in the European field.

The Anglo-Vietnam Oil Company proposed to increase its capital from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 by the creation of a million additional shares at \$5 shares, for further immediate extension to meet urgent war requirements.

THE ALLIES' TASK.

DR. E. J. DILLON'S VIEW.

What the Allies insist upon as a preliminary to peace, says Dr. E. J. Dillon, is some "trustworthy security that peace when it comes, will be lasting and unalloyed by the irksome burden of military, naval, and aerial preparations for a fresh conflict. Germany must either relinquish the will to dominate or else be deprived of the power. In the first case she will have to adopt a Parliamentary regime and democratic institutions; in the latter, she must reconcile herself to the loss of population, territories, and sources of raw supplies, without which another war of conquest is unthinkable. Those are the alternatives.

MORAL GUARANTEES WORTHLESS.

What are the probabilities that either alternative, if accepted or imposed, would attain its object? They are extremely slight. Those who know the German nation best are convinced that the moral guarantees mean virtually nothing. As for the others, they might, if complete, be effective against violent aggression for a while but not against peaceful penetration.

America's co-operation has raised the spirits of all the Allies and heartened them to put forth their remaining strength in this fourth year of the campaign. It is an invaluable asset. The resources, financial and economic, the man-power, the firm temper and impressive energy of the American people render the final triumph of the cause of freedom and civilisation a question merely of time.

Germany, which having prepared for a campaign of six months against two great Powers, has been struggling for three years against almost the whole world without compelling a decision, is now in dire straits, and her people are passionately eager for peace. Her war bill amounts to \$35,000,000 a day. Her Government, despite its brave exterior, is anxiously watching the signs of public feeling and the growth of universal democracy.

ALLIES RELY ON ATTENTION.

In such circumstances the United States might well seem the Samsou to pull down the "pillars" of militarism. And the grandiose scale on which preparations are going forward on the other shore of the Atlantic lends colour to this belief. American money has been circulating among the Allies with a degree of generosity unparalleled in the history of finance. Yet the Germans, withal, are far less perturbed at the military aspect of this new factor than at the economic influence after the war. The only military victory that can now satisfy the Allies is one that will allow them to disintegrate the Dual Monarchy, as well as detach certain territories from Germany. A success that should fall short of that would be of little avail. Attrition means slowness in the process and incompleteness in the result. And attrition is now relied on. The provinces lost to France in 1870 are recoverable only by war, and the time is now or never. And to win the two provinces by sheer force will require an effort as strenuous as to rend two empires in fragments. How long will that effort take, and will the cost leave a margin of profit? There are grounds for believing that when the hour of decision is at hand, Germany, whose desire for peace is growing more fervid every day, may resolve to settle the question once for all by having recourse to the principle on the banners of all the Allies and offer to abide by the will of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. That would be master stroke.

To conclude. The struggle has seemingly reached its last phase. "All nations are sick of bloodshed, all yearn for surcease of the sorrow and misery of war. Germany, soul-searched and downcast, is feigning to have changed her methods, is postponing her purposes, striving to retard the domestic reforms which the democratic spirit is calling for. Significant of much is the circumstance that after three years of tremendous fighting, during which Great Britain raised 5,500,000 men for the army, and 500,000 for the fleet, the one absorbing topic in the Press is the prospect of peace." And the new and rigorous offensive, just begun, in Flanders has not caused the centre of interest to shift. For events are enlarging the vision of the belligerents.

THE ISSUE.

One thing seems certain: the upshot of this struggle will decide whether or no Germany shall hold sway over the white races. And there will be no "next time." For if the Teutons realize their Central Europe, with a population of 170,000,000 to 180,000,000 and an army of 15,000,000 men. The will of that federation will prevail without actual war. For nothing in the Europe that remained could withstand it, and a powerful fleet of super-U-boats would cut off Europe from America. To hinder that, the only means at present conceivable is the dismemberment of the Central Empire, and so far as one can now judge, the world prolonging the war for years, not necessitating a radical change in the conduct of the struggle.

Unless the Allies are willing to carry on this war to this consummation, the sacrifices already made and still to be made will have been offered up in vain.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RUSSIA.

RUSSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE ARRANGEMENTS.

A German official message states that the Russian delegation again arrived at Brest-Litovsk, on December 12, for the continuance of the armistice negotiations.

The next plenary sitting was fixed for the following day.

TO ENTER INTO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Petrograd, Dec. 13.

M. Trozky announces that if an armistice is signed at Brest-Litovsk, the commissioners are empowered to enter into peace negotiations.

RUSSIAN GENERAL AT BREST-LITOVSK COMMITS SUICIDE.

Petrograd, Dec. 14.

The Secretary of the Maximalist Peace Delegation telegraphs from Brest-Litovsk that General Skalon committed suicide by shooting himself on the evening of the conference with the Germans.

GENERALS DISMISSED.

London, Dec. 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd states that Generalissimo Krylenko has telegraphed that General Tchermisoff has refused to come and see him at Brest-Litovsk, and has been removed from his command.

The Commissioner of the Fifth Army announces the arrival of General Krylenko at Dvinsk and adds that the Commissioner of the Fifth Army has undertaken to arrange an armistice on its front.

General Bolyeff, the Commander of the Fifth Army, has been dismissed and arrested.

The Soviet at Moscow has seized the works of the great Moscow newspaper, *Russkoe Slovo*, for publishing rumours to the effect that General Krylenko's seizure of the General Staff Headquarters was carried out on the insistence of the German Headquarters.

STRONG MEASURES TO OVERHAUL THE CADETS.

London, Dec. 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on December 13, states that the Bolshevik Government while proclaiming the Cadets' demonstration at the opening of the Constituent Assembly, on December 11, as absurd, has taken the strongest measures to overhauled the Cadets. It has concentrated 8,000 Maximalist troops in the vicinity of the Taurida Palace, which is itself swarming with troops, and has prohibited the admission of members unless they have passed signed by the Maximalist Commissioners.

The Red Guards raided the Cadet Headquarters and the rooms of the Socialist leader, M. Tcherno.

KORNILOFF'S SHOCK TROOPS "ARRESTED AND DISARMED."

London, Dec. 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd states that a Government delegate telegraphs that the Maximalist troops occupied Tambovsk and Kaluga, disarmed and arrested General Korniloff's shock troops and restored the revolutionary authority.

The Commissioner of the Black Sea Fleet has telegraphed asking for the immediate despatch of all the Black Sea Fleet detachments with numerous machine-guns. He says the military Cadets are attacking Rostoff with armoured cars.

KORNILOFF'S FORCE DEFEATED.

Petrograd, Dec. 14.

The Maximalist News Agency states that General Korniloff's forces have been beaten by Red Guards and regular troops.

General Korniloff fled.

COSSACK LEADERS ARRESTED.

Petrograd, Dec. 14.

The *Pravda* announces that the leading members of the Council of Cossack troops have been arrested in Petrograd.

RUSSIA AND THE STATE DEBTS.

London, Dec. 14.

During the past week there have been various statements in the Petrograd newspapers that the Lenin Government intends to repudiate the State debts. This story was first published in the newspaper *Pravda*.

Up to the present, there have been neither official confirmations nor denial.

AMERICA AND SILVER.

POSSIBLE FIXED RATE FOR THE DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

A delegation of silver producers will confer, on Friday, on the Government's plan of contracting for one year's output.

It is thought that the cost of production will necessitate the fixing of the price of the dollar, of which the Treasury is reported to have tentatively approved.

THE HALIFAX CALAMITY.

HELMISMAN SUSPECTED TO BE A GERMAN SPY.

HALIFAX, Dec. 14.

John Johansen, helmsman of the Belgian relief ship which collided with the munitions ship, has been detained on suspicion of being a German spy.

Johansen was arrested while trying to leave the hospital where the physicians decided that he was suffering injury.

SUBMARINE BOMBS MADEIRA.

A CHURCH DESTROYED.

Lisbon, Dec. 14.

Yesterday evening a submarine bombarded Funchal, Madeira, for twenty minutes.

Many houses and the church of St. Clara were destroyed, and there were many casualties.

Forty shells fell into the town.

The submarine disappeared, pursued by patrol boats.

NOTED CRICKETER KILLED IN ACTION.

London, Dec. 14.

Major Harold Garnett, the Lancashire cricketer, has been killed in action.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 14.

The Silver Market is quiet.

INDIAN MATTERS.

London, Dec. 15.

In the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, stated that a High Court would be established in the Punjab, after the war, as soon as financial considerations permitted. No recommendations had been received from the Raj regarding a High Court for Burma. The Raj had not yet submitted to the Secretary of State a detailed scheme for a university in Rangoon. The Government of Burma and the Raj were still discussing the matter and it was hoped that it might be possible to utilise the experience of the Commission which was enquiring into the Calcutta University. The Secretary of State for India was considering the proposals for continuing the Indian soldiers' pensions to orphans who were not provided for.

AN ENGLISH BY-ELECTION.

London, Dec. 12.

Lieutenant Colin Cooke has been returned unopposed for Wisbech.

BRITISH TRADE.

GREAT INCREASES.

London, Dec. 14.

The increases in exports for November 1917 are £894,081 and in imports, £20,584,217, as compared with November last year.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the best-selling cough medicine in the world to-day because it does exactly what a cough medicine is expected to do. It stops coughs and cures colds, whooping-cough, and all other chest ailments. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SHIPPING POSITION.

SPEECH BY SIR ERIC GEDDES.

London, Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that since the Admiralty Controller had been appointed in June, the output of ships required in dry docks had increased by 48 per cent, and the repairs about by 45 per cent. The repair and salvage organisation had proved so successful that it was being extended world-wide.

Referring to ship-building, the First Lord stated that if the output for December equaled the output for November, the British naval and mercantile tonnage completed in 1917, would equal that of the record year of 1913, when 2,282,000 tons, of which 363,000 were naval, were built. Mercantile tonnage was now being completed at the same rate as in 1913, while the output of all classes of shipping for October and November was actually eighteen per cent higher than the rate of output in 1913, and the Government's plans provided for a still greater increase, and further augmentations of our Mercantile tonnage was being arranged throughout the Allied world, in concert with our Allies. We were making great experiments with 1,000-ton concrete barges, and tugs, but not larger ships.

Sir Eric Geddes emphasised the necessity for developing anti-submarine warfare construction, otherwise they would simply be sending out vessels to be torpedoes by the ever-increasing force of the enemy's submarines. A vast extension of the shipbuilding facilities was necessary in order successfully to combat submarine warfare, and it was hoped to increase still further the output from the existing accommodation, but that was not enough, and private yards had been authorised to increase their accommodation by 45 new berths.

Three new national yards were being constructed and seven would be used for the construction of more highly standardised ships than had yet been undertaken, and it was hoped to lay the first keel therein early next year. Thirty-four berths were being prepared and prisoners of war would be employed. The total cost was estimated at £3,887,000.

Summing up, Sir Eric Geddes said that the demands on our merchant shipping were greater than they had ever been in the war. The submarine menace was held but it was not yet mastered.

Sir Eric Geddes said our shipbuilding was not yet replacing our losses, but both the downward trend of the sinkings and the upward curve of shipbuilding continued satisfactory. The latter would undoubtedly be maintained. The upward curve of destruction of submarines continued equally satisfactory. There was no reason to doubt it would continue and gradually improve. If the country exercised rigorous economy and put forth all its powers to defeat submarineism he had no fear of the result.

Men and women were urgently needed for shipbuilding and unless he entirely mistook the spirit of the country the response would demonstrate to the world that our grip tightened as the struggle continued. (Loud cheers.)

ENEMY SUBMARINES.

MAXIMUM OUTPUT REACHED.

London, Dec. 14.

Reuter's Agency learns from well-informed quarters that the Government knows with certainty the German minimum submarine losses, and also their maximum output. It is believed that the latter has been reached, and since the monthly losses are now approaching the monthly output, it seems that with the increasing means at the Allies' disposal the German programme of operations in 1918 cannot exceed what has already been applied. The situation calls for the exercise of the greatest economy in food, but the menace has reached its worst stage as an effective force. There is every reason to believe that the enemy submarine operations should not only be held in the near future but should be gradually repressed, as our defensive work is centralising the enemy output.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, Dec. 13.

An Italian official report states:—We regained a great part of the trenches in the Col-della-Bernina region, which we were unable to re-occupy on Tuesday.

We annihilated repulsed two violent attacks in the Cantine Valley.

The enemy attacked in force on the front of the Brenna valley, and the attack continued for several hours, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

A powerful attack on the Col-della-Bernina front was also repulsed.

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RUSSIA.

"PACKING" THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Petrograd, Dec. 13.

The Bolshevik News Agency announces that in the event of the majority of the Constituent Assembly not favouring the authority of the Soviets, it is proposed to exclude such Constitutional Democrats and also to hold re-elections because at many places the Constitutional Democrats suborned the Electoral Committees. The Bolshevik Commissioners have issued a proclamation concluding: "Down with the Bourgeoisie. There must be no place in the Constituent Assembly for landlords and capitalists."

There have been further arrests of Cadet leaders.

THE MAXIMALISTS AND THE AMBASSADORS.

London, Dec. 14.

A Maximalist decree deprives of the right to spend money at the cost of the State a number of Russian diplomatic representatives abroad, including Ambassadors in Japan, China, Egypt, Siam, and the Consul-General in Korea.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A BOILING STRUGGLE.

London, Dec. 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—The Bavarian attack east of Bullecourt, mentioned last night, resulted in bitter fighting all day. The enemy retained possession of some of the early captured ground, but is encountering ceaseless and harassing fire in trying to dig himself under cover. The situation of the lost ground is such as not to afford any advantage.

A tremendous enemy bombardment blazed up this morning, and we thundered a reply, but nothing followed.

There are rumours that the struggle boiled up again in the afternoon, but no particulars have been received.

The Correspondent says a warm tribute to our wonderful artillery firing in this sector, while the infantry dash is described as more reminiscent of football than a battlefield with bombs.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

London, Dec. 14.

A French communiqué reports lively firing on both banks of the Meuse. Aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk, but there were no casualties.

HOLLAND'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH NETHERLANDS INDIA.

WIRELESS INSTALLATION PROPOSED.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 14.

The Government has asked for a credit of five million florins for the erection by the Telefunken Co. of Berlin, of a wireless station for communication between Holland and the Dutch Indies. The receiving installation will be ready in three months, and the sending installation in eighteen months.

THE CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

London, Dec. 13.

The new Cabinet has been constituted and consists of Senhor Paes, Premier, Foreign Minister, and War Minister, and the Deputy, Senhor Barboza, represents the Colonies.

CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

ROME, Dec. 13.

A Government motion for a secret session of the Chamber which the Government made a question of confidence was passed by 274 votes to 65.

WHEN THE WORLD WILL BELIEVE FOR DEMOCRACY.

New York, Dec. 13.

Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, in a speech, said that when the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs had been disposed of by our sons and brothers, they will return with the message that the world is safe for democracy. He said that every munition factory in the land was working overtime.

AMERICA ADDED 1,000 SHIPS TO ALLIES' STRENGTH.

Mr. Daniels, the Naval Secretary, said that America had already added 1,000 ships to the strength of the Allies and was ready to add as many more as were necessary.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

The shipping returns for the week ending December 13th state:—

Arrivals	845
Departures	907
Vessels sunk (over 1,600 tons)	1
Vessels sunk (under 1,600 tons)	0
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	3

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Dec. 13.

A French communiqué states:—Since December 10th, nine enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Other aeroplanes dropped 10,000 incendiary bombs, especially on the aerodromes at Colmar and Glatigny. At Colmar, the aerodrome was destroyed and several aeroplanes were destroyed.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

WHOO IN COUGH.

WHOO IN COUGH is a whooping cough lozenge to keep the cough loose and expelation easy by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the cough begins. It also soothes the inflamed throat and keeps the lungs cool and moist. It is a most effective remedy for whooping cough, and for all other chest ailments. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RUSSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL AT SHANGHAI HONOURED.

LENIN AND TROZKY DENOUNCED BY SHANGHAI RUSSIANS.

"TRAITORS AND USURPERS."

On the occasion of his completion of 25 years in the Russian Consular Service Mr. V. F. Grosse, Russian Consul-General at Shanghai, was the guest of honour of the Russian Colony in Shanghai last Saturday. The function, which was arranged under the auspices of the Russian Executive Committee, was held at the Russian Assembly Hall, 25 Avenue Edward VII and was very largely attended.

The proceedings, the *Mercury* says, were of a very enthusiastic nature, and the popular Consul-General received the hearty congratulations of all present. He was presented with an address, together with several other souvenirs from friends, also the portrait of himself which has been specially painted by Mrs. R. N. Macleod and which had been on exhibition at the Tawm Hall. Amongst the speakers were Count Jezierky, of the Russo-Anatolic Bank; Mr. Lutchich, Russian Vice-Consul; the Chairman of the Russian Club; the leader of the Russian Boy Scouts; and representatives of the Russian Benevolent Society, and the Russian Literary and Art Society.

Count Jezierky addressed Mr. Grosse in the name of the Russian colony of Shanghai, a translation of his remarks being as follows:—"To-day Mr. Grosse celebrates his 25th anniversary in the service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the whole of that period, his efforts have been concentrated entirely on the good of Russia. At every place at which he has been stationed he has always not only highly distinguished himself as Consul, but also as representative of the Government, but has also left everywhere great regrets on his departure owing to his personal good qualities."

Mr. Grosse is always ready to give his assistance to anybody—not only assistance in his official capacity but also assistance in his private capacity. He is a good-hearted and straight-forward man. We very much regret that the 25th anniversary in the Consular service should occur at a time when there are sad events in Russia, where a band of traitors and usurpers have temporarily seized the power. We are fully convinced that this state of affairs cannot last long and that everyone who is for good and honesty in Russia will rebel against it and do all they can to put down the Bolsheviks and once again install the Provisional Government—the Government which can be considered by us as the only legitimate Russian Government.

"As far as the Russian colony in Shanghai is concerned, we cannot acknowledge the Bolsheviks, and we take this opportunity of declaring it openly (loud applause). We would inform Lenin and Trozky and the others who support them that that we consider them only as traitors to the Russian cause. (Renewed applause). We can now only express the hope that we shall shortly see Russia fighting once again with the Allies for the freedom of the world and for all the high ideals which the Allies have declared from the beginning of the war."

The Consul-General, who was loudly cheered, expressed his sincere thanks to all present and especially to Count Jezierky for his kind remarks. Refreshments were afterwards served, and the Consul-General's health was toasted with much heartiness.

AN EXPENSIVE WIFE.

It is a bitter reflection that the vast sums which General Sukhomlinoff, for six years Russian Minister of War, accumulated as a result of his treachery and corruption went to keep his wife in finery. Very much in love with the lady who divorced her former husband in 1911, he gave her what money she demanded for dress, and it was alleged that in the course of five years she spent £23,000 on dresses at one Petrograd firm alone.

During one season alone, ran the indictment, she ordered from the most fashionable shops in Paris thirty dresses, none of which cost less than 30 guineas, and nine hats costing from £8 to £12, which was quite cheap for her. There are instances where women have spent as much as their husbands have on dress, but then their husbands have been millionaires, whereas the husband of Mrs. Sukhomlinoff had to depend on a salary of £4,000 a year. She has been acquitted, which goes to show that, extrajudicially, the tribunal was satisfied of her ignorance of the sources from which her husband drew the greater part of his wealth.

The Kaiser figures in the history of treason and in a light that shows him to be nothing more than an espionage chief himself. He was on terms of friendship with the spy, Myasoyedov, who, in 1915, betrayed the Russian war plans to Germany, and entertained him at his estate at Domintin, presenting him as a sovereign of the visit with a large autograph portrait. The two were well-matched in character and in temperament of feeling.

Sukhomlinoff protected Myasoyedov from disgrace or even worse, out of gratitude for having assisted his wife to procure a divorce. Only when he had done Russia irreparable damage was he shot. The Russia in the Tsarist days was scarcely credible.

ENEMY DIVIDEND FUNDS FOR FRENCH WAR BONDS.

An order for payment of the 21,300,000 from the enemy dividend account of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to Mr. Henry Gensbarger has been made by Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai on application of the Acting Crown Advocate, Mr. A. G. Moscovy.

The money was claimed as due from the liquidator of the firm of Gensbarger and Jodan, Ltd., and from the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Mr. Gensbarger's affidavit set forth that he was born in

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HOT WATER BOTTLES
BRITISH MADE BY BRITISH LABOUR
FITTED WITH STOPPER
GUARANTEED NOT TO SLIP OR LEAK.
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The best Roofing is
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because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! Then tell your friends what you think of it!
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HONGKONG.

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ENGLISH TAILORS
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ESTABLISHED 1888

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PRICE OF ISSUE FRS. 68.60.
Bearing interest from the 16th Dec. 1917, payable quarterly.
FREE OF TAXES.
Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription list will be CLOSED on the 18th December, 1917.
Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.
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THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
where full particulars may be obtained.
L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.
Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1917.

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(RENTE PERPETUELLE 4%).
THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that, to ensure the arrival of applications in Paris before December 16th, they will telegraph a First List of Subscriptions from here on the 11th instant.
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ISSUE PRICE: 68.60
All applications from Foreign Countries will be allotted in full.
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5, CHATEAU ROAD.

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A GERM DESTROYER.
THERE is no danger whatever from a lock jaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Expeller is promptly applied. It is a sure and safe remedy for all cases of lock jaw, blood poison, and all other chest ailments. It also cures wounds to heal without maturation, and in one-third of the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D. At Belchers Battery.

PARADES.

MONDAY, 17th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company D.R.F. Class only.

8.15 p.m. Left Half Company D.R.F. Class only.

TUESDAY, 18th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full Parade.

8.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full Parade.

THURSDAY, 20th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists).

8.15 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists).

FRIDAY, 21st instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company Layers and Sappers class only.

8.15 p.m. Left Half Company Layers and Sappers class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

14th to 21st instant:—

Evening parade nightly at Belchers and Lyceum. Parade as per Rosters at Headquarters.

Engine drivers 8.15 p.m.

Electricians 8.30 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT OF DUTY:

Belchers, Captain W. Russell.

Lyceum, Captain James.

Scoutmaster, Lieut. Stevenson.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTORS:

Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 4 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeants, Owendine and Parsons, R.E. Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.R.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th to 21st December, 1917 is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES:

(For members of the Corps not in Camp on the dates mentioned):

MONDAY, 17th instant:—

5.10 p.m. Machine Gun Company, Nos. 1 and 2 Detachments, at Kowloon Roads, M.O. Drill, Dress, Clean Fatigue.

TUESDAY, 18th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Mounted Section, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practice 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, at King's Park Range, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

WEDNESDAY, 19th instant:—

1.30 p.m. Mounted Section, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practice 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, at King's Park Range, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Note: Only men who have completed Part 1, may fire Part 2.

THURSDAY, 20th instant:—

(Those not attending Camp only).

TUESDAY, 18th instant:—

5.10 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, at Headquarters, under C. S. M. Widdell, Sgt. Osberry and Corporal Grimes, Drill, Drill order.

5.15 p.m. Quarry Bay residents, at Taikeo Dock.

"D" COMPANY:

TUESDAY, 18th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 2 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters, under C. S. M. Cooke and Lance Sergeant, Edmonds and Meade, Musketry instruction, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 20th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Recruits (joined since 1.9.17) at Kennedy Range, Musketry instruction, Grouping with miniature ammunition, Dress, Drill order without rifles, Lance Sergeant Edmonds and Meade will attend.

FRIDAY, 21st instant:—

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Section, Headquarters, under C. S. M. Cooke and Lance Sergeant, Edmonds, Musketry instruction, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. Bead, J.E.W.

PARADES:

MONDAY, 17th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Headquarters.

WEDNESDAY, 19th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 2 and 4 Sections, at Yauwatt Football Ground.

5.30 p.m. Buglers at Yauwatt Football Ground.

6.30 p.m. Gymnasium, at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

NOTICE:

"B" COMPANY'S MEET.

The quarterly meeting of the members of the "B" Company will be held in the Mess Room at 8.45 p.m. on Wednesday, 20th January, 1918. Every member is particularly requested to attend.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, December 14, 1917.

On London:—

Bank Wire ... 2/11 1/2

On demand ... 2/11 1/2

30 days sight ... 3/1

4 months sight ... 3/1

Credit, 4 months sight ... 3/1

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 3/1

On Paris:—

On demand ... 41 1/2

Credit, 4 months sight ... 42 1/2

On New York:—

On demand ... 7 1/2

Credit, 30 days sight ... 7 1/2

On Bombay:—

On demand ... 100

On Calcutta:—

On demand ... 100

On Hong Kong:—

On demand ... 12 1/2

On Shanghai:—

On demand ... 14 1/2

On Canton:—

On demand ... 14 1/2

Before deciding upon your next motorcycle see the three new 1918 model

Indian Motorcycles.

2 1/2 h.p. Featherweight.
5 h.p. Little Twin.
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THE Undersigned having been appointed

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COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote

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COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK

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SILIMPOPO COAL compares favourably

with the better grades of Japanese

Coal and gives good results on a very

moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or

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are exempt from payment of all Port

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At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along-

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minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low

water Spring Tides.

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FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 30 "

Three hours ... 50 "

Six hours ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,

half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 9

a.m. the above fares shall be increased

by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 1.00

Three hours ... 1.50

Six hours ... 2.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 30 "

Two hours ... 50 "

Three hours ... 70 "

Six hours ... 1.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50

IV.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents

Half hour ... 10 "

One hour ... 15 "

Two hours ... 25 "

Three hours ... 35 "

Six hours ... 50 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 75 "

Every subsequent hour ... 25 "

Note:—If the ricksha be engaged

within the City of Victoria, and be dis-

charged outside the Western part of the

City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-

charged to the East of Bay View Police

Station on the Eastern side of the City

of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half

fare shall be chargeable.

VI.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding

per passenger.

From Slaughter House to

Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to

Government Civil Hos-

pital ... 04 "

From Government Civil Hos-

pital to Clock Tower ... 04 "

From Clock Tower to Race

Course ... 10 "

From Clock Tower to Bay

View House ... 12 "

From Wanchai Market to

Bay View House ... 08 "

From Bay View House to

Quarry Bay ... 08 "

From Quarry Bay to

Quarry Bay ... 08 "

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From Quarry Bay to

Quarry Bay ... 08 "

From Quarry Bay to

Quarry Bay ... 08 "

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.

3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT, 16TH DECEMBER, 1917.

Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)

Matins (11 a.m.)

Responses, Psalms: Venite, Nuptial; Ta-

Deum, Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins;

Jubilate, (Gussey, 33rd morning);

God Save the King.

Holy Communion (12 noon)

Evangelists (5 p.m.)

Responses, Psalms: Psalms, Turle, Cooke;

Heywood, Heywood; Magnificat;

Turle, (33rd morning); Nunc Dimittis;

Wickes, (33rd evening); Hymns;

283, 537, 50.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Baptisms

and Sermon.

Preacher—Rev. R. G. H. Griffith.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Holy Communion at Morning Prayer.

Morning Prayer (11 a.m.)

Responses, Psalms: Venite, Nuptial; Ta-

Deum, Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins;

Jubilate, (Gussey, 33rd morning);

God Save the King.

Holy Communion (12 noon)

Evangelists (5 p.m.)

Responses, Psalms: Psalms, Turle, Cooke;